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"Will Peter Jackson sign?" takes the place of the other recent conundrum, "Will Cleveland sign?" Cleveland let it go by default.

It seems that special agent Martin, of the United States Land Office, went to Death Valley, California, to settle some disputed land claims. It is pretty good evidence of the potency of the American mania for land grabbing that it induces men to locate in a desert where lizards are a staple article of food.

Mr. G. Cleveland's heart has doubtless throbbed in sympathy with that of Kaiser William since he read the Emperor's rebuke to disloyal ones who stood near the throne, and his remarks on the divine right of kings. Although, much to his regret, G. C. is not a king, he feels that he can do no wrong, and that the Germans and others who dare to be "disloyal" deserve beheading.

The military experts and prophets all predicted that, while Japan would probably get the advantage of China in the earlier stages of the war, the latter would surely be victorious in the end. If China is going to fulfill these predictions she ought to begin to furnish some premonitory symptoms of her intention soon. Thus far she has done little more than demonstrate her incompetence.

Our Pythian friends seem to have been stamped by the heat at Washington. Perhaps it was an oversight on the part of the Indianapolis brethren not to have supplied the Supreme Lodge delegates with fans while the question of locating the next encampment was pending. This is the first time that Indianapolis has ever been discriminated against on the score of climate, and even the action of the Supreme Lodge should advertise it as a winter resort.

In his ringing speech at Bangor Governor McKinley did not forget to pay a tribute to the administration of President Harrison, which now constitutes the cornerstone of the Republican position before the people. "When President Harrison went out of power," he said, "while his administration had paid off more than \$26,000,000 of the principal and interest of the national debt, without issuing a single bond for any purpose, he was able to turn over to the administration which succeeded him a surplus of \$124,000,000, including the gold reserve." Democrats are not likely to challenge comparison between that administration and the present one.

The New York Evening Post is compelled to admit that the Louisiana sugar planters and the California beet sugar makers have a just grievance against the government because of its stoppage of the bounty midway in the production of the year's crop. It even goes so far as to say that they should not be subjected to the delay and expense of an appeal to the courts. This means, of course, that upon the meeting of Congress the law should be so amended as to postpone the date for the taking effect of the sugar schedule. If all the amendments urged by Democrats and mugwumps as desirable in the celebrated German-Cleveland tariff law are really made, there will be very little left of that very defective measure.

The Journal has already commended the action of the Memphis grand jury in returning indictments against the persons engaged in the recent lynching of six negroes near that city, and now it must express its unqualified approval of the resolutions adopted by a citizens' mass meeting on the same subject. There is no mistaking the temper or spirit of these resolutions. They are the indignant protest, tardy, perhaps, but none the less sincere, of law-abiding citizens who feel that the South has rested quiet too long under the disgrace brought upon it by its lawless class. No equal number of citizens in any Northern city could have denounced mob violence more unsparringly or shown a more determined purpose to bring the offenders to justice than this Memphis mass meeting did, and it would be ungenerous to doubt its sincerity. Its action is the most pronounced and encouraging indication that has appeared in the South of a good citizens' movement against mob violence and in favor of justice and fair play for the negro.

It is hard to keep Methodist preachers out of politics, and there is really no reason why they should be kept out, but, on the contrary, good cause why they should actively participate. Being intelligent men, they see where evil is, and, being aggressive, naturally feel called on to attack it wherever found. It would never do for lay brethren to speak of the sins of Democracy as the preachers did in the Lafayette conference on Saturday, but those good men may be excused for their strong language because of their vivid comprehension of the enormity of being a Democrat. There is nothing but plain truth, as every

publican must admit, in the assertion of one reverend brother that the greatest political sin was to vote for a Democrat and the next to that to vote the Prohibition ticket, but it does sound a little severe to hear from another brother that the "Democratic party should be blown to hell with dynamite." It seems better to let doom overtake the unhappy party in the natural course of events, but, as before remarked, these fiery souls can have no compromise with sin, and—well, at any rate, he declined to apologize, and what can the bishop and the elders do about it?

## A SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENT.

"God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform," runs an old hymn, and in view of the possible results of the Democratic revolt in Louisiana one is led to wonder if the hand of Providence is not at work to bring good out of evil. For many years past the solid South has been an insuperable obstacle to good government and a standing menace to the peace and welfare of the country. Under it, or rather behind it, the Democratic party has become so strongly entrenched that the national government has been unable to enforce the Constitution and laws in the South, fair elections have become an impossibility and republican government has ceased to exist. Whether these conditions were a result of the solid South or whether they produced that condition is not worth while to inquire. One complemented the other, and both worked together to a common end. The solid South has stood like a stone wall in the pathway of progress, and all efforts to break it down have been unavailing.

In the last presidential election one of the most effective Democratic campaign cries, indeed, the most effective in the South, was "No force bill, no negro domination." As an appeal to Southern prejudice and passion this was happily conceived, and, without doubt, it was very effective in stemming the Populist tide and holding the Southern States in the Democratic line. The Democratic party came into power pledged to repeal the national election law, dishonestly styled "the force bill," and it lost no time in doing so. That is the only promise it has kept. There was great rejoicing among Democrats over the repeal of this law. It had been denounced as more infamous even than "the infamous McKinley law," and its repeal was hailed as a great triumph for Democracy. It was intended to promote dishonest elections, to facilitate the disfranchisement of colored voters, and to solidify Democratic power in the South. This was the intention of the repeal, but that has not been its effect. Its effect has been to remove the "force bill" issue from politics and leave the South free to seek other issues. There is no longer any force bill and "no negro domination" has ceased to serve as a Democratic campaign cry. The Democratic party itself has abolished this effective weapon, and within a few months after the repeal of the so-called force bill the Democrats of Louisiana in open revolt on the tariff question. Thousands of men who never voted anything but a straight Democratic ticket in their lives have declared their intention of voting for Republican candidates for Congress. This means that they will align themselves with the hitherto disfranchised negroes and will see that their votes are counted. In other words, it means that, notwithstanding the repeal of the national election law, a fair election is likely to be held in Louisiana, the first in recent years, and that with the "no force bill and no negro domination" issue eliminated the Republican party may yet get a strong and permanent foothold in that State. It may be the beginning of the breaking up of the solid South.

## OUR FAST RACE TRACK.

The great performance of Robert J. in this city last week and the discovery that Indianapolis has the fastest and best racing track in the country have elicited various comments. Eastern papers which do not often find space for Western news gave this a prominent place, with the announcement that "the Indianapolis track now holds the world's pacing record and came within a fraction of a second of the world's trotting record." One or two papers in cities with rival tracks have questioned the time, but that is too well established to be brought in any doubt. The Connersville News says it is believed by good judges that, under similar circumstances, Robert J. could have made his record still lower if he had gone the mile over the Connersville track, adding: "In shape the two tracks are very similar, but the Indianapolis track is almost as hard as a cement pavement, while the Connersville track is always springy." This shows unfamiliarity with the facts. It is the opinion of horsemen who saw Robert J.'s performance last week that he could have gone the mile in a second and a half or two seconds better time than he did if his owner and driver had wanted to lower his record that much. As it was, he made a record which is not likely to be broken until it is done on the Indianapolis track, which, by the way, is noted for its springiness instead of its hardness, as the Connersville News intimates. They raise fine horses in Fayette county, and Connersville has a fairly good track, but when the Fayette county horses want to make a record that will attract attention they should come here.

Of course there is no rejoicing in Terre Haute over Robert J.'s performance and the advertising of the Indianapolis track. The Gazette says: "Now that the records have been broken on the slow tracks it is only reasonable to expect the racing season of 1894 to end in a blaze of glory here in Terre Haute, with a mile in two minutes on the best track in the world." If the Gazette will interview Mr. Budd Doble and other horsemen who will be in that city during the races soon to come off there it may obtain information that will induce it to reconsider its opinion regarding the slowness of the Indianapolis track. The Mail, showing more temper, says: "The Indianapolis people with their characteristic porcine proclivity seemed to derive more gratification from the fact that Robert J. lowered the Terre Haute track record than from the fact that a new world's record was made." Now, this is positively unkind. Because our track is

the fastest in the country and because Robert J. chose to advertise it is no reason why Indianapolis people should be charged with porcine proclivities. Of course the Mail did not intend to be disagreeable, but it ought not to say such things. Meanwhile the Indianapolis track holds the world's pacing record.

## OPENING OF THE SCHOOL YEAR.

The public schools open to-day, but until there is a decided change in temperature it is safe to say that little good will be accomplished by teachers or pupils. The summer vacation is long, but in this latitude benefit would result from making it at least two weeks longer. Oppressively warm weather may usually be counted on until the middle of September, and June, three weeks of which are a part of the school year, is apt to be one of the hottest months. This has been an exceptional season because of its continuous heat, but the high temperature of the two months named is not at all unusual, and should be considered as an important element in regulating school sessions. In St. Louis, Kansas City and several other interior cities the schools opened a week ago, but no one will go so far as to say that at the end of the year St. Louis children will have a week's advantage of pupils here. Neither would they have a perceptible advantage were the sessions here begun a week later. It is true that the modern system of education is a good deal of a cramming process, and pupils must begin early and continue late if they absorb all that is laid down in the schedule, but still it seems as if due allowance should be made for the physical condition of the student. Every adult, no matter how eager his intellectual hunger, knows that he can with difficulty fix his mind on books with the mercury in the nineties; how much more difficult it must be for the child who has not yet discovered the importance of learning a little of everything—let us hope, also, a good deal of something—within a given period.

One of the first acts of the Oklahoma Legislature was to pass a free-and-easy divorce law. The object was to make the obtaining of a divorce so easy in Oklahoma that it would be an inducement for persons desiring to break the marriage relation to come there thus stimulating immigration and promoting business. Some lawyers went so far as to publish advertisements calling attention to the law and offering their services under it. It was a disgraceful business, and probably led to the granting of a large number of divorces. Now comes a decision of the territorial Supreme Court nullifying all divorces granted under the act referred to and declaring that subsequent marriages contracted by persons so divorced are bigamous. It would be difficult to decide who are more contemptible, those who passed the disgraceful law or those who hastened to take advantage of it and now find themselves liable to punishment for bigamy.

Many persons think it a violation of law to send dunning postal cards. This is a mistake. Such cards are only a violation of law if they contain scurrilous or libelous matter. A mere demand for the payment of debt, however peremptory or however often it may be made, does not come within the law. A case in point was decided a few days ago in Baltimore. A banker who had obtained several judgments against a certain debtor sent thirty postal cards between Jan. 1 and Aug. 5, demanding an early settlement. The creditor sued him before a United States commissioner for defamation of character. The commissioner held for the banker, and the case was taken to the circuit court. The court found in favor of the banker, and held that the sending of postal cards requesting payment every day in the year, but he may not use threatening or libelous language.

Perhaps they are true, and probably not—the maternal stories that come from the sunny South just now, but here is the latest: An Arkansas farmer named Thompson, tired of the raids on his melon patch, inserted poison into some of the finest specimens of the fruit and then went about his chores. In the course of time a neighbor crossed the field and found his own son, Thompson's son and a third boy lying dead among the vines. He called Thompson to the cards and told him the circumstance, and finding him responsible, shot him dead. It is a pretty good summer story that can record four fatalities at the expense of but one melon, and the Southern sensation vender must take high rank in a dull season.

Postmaster Dayton, of New York, who is now in London investigating its postal system, finds much to admire and commend, but he has seen nothing to convince him that it would be wise for the government to go into the postal telegraph business. "It has never seemed to me," he says, "that the assumption of the telegraph business by the government is an American practice." He is, of course, right. He has never seen it, since I have come into contact with British experience on the subject.

Postmaster Dayton is, however, impressed with the usefulness of the parcels post system in London, and says he shall try to have it introduced in New York.

An exchange says of Mr. Peck, who has just been nominated for the office of Governor by Wisconsin Democrats, that he is one of the few humorists whom people are willing to take seriously in the ordinary business of life. It will be news to a large number of people that Mr. Peck is a humorist. It is true that he is the author of "Peck's Bad Boy," but to call that coarse and dreary production humor is to do great injustice to the really funny men of the press.

Bostonians were shocked the other day by seeing in a shop window a display of door mats on each of which was a representation of the "Angelus" in gay colors. They need not have been so horrified. The groundwork of the "Angelus" is a potato field, and why not stand on it?

Maybe a little of the weather got into the tempers of the Methodist ministers at Lafayette and heated their righteous wrath against the sinful Democracy up to the boiling point.

The one time Pythian sisters are now Rathbone sisters. They quarreled with the Pythian brethren, but does their wrath burn yet?

Corbett has "signed," and now the world waits breathlessly on Jackson. Will he kindly shorten the suspense?

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

One Would Think So.  
 Watts—Got hold of the latest song yet—"Pretty Swallows, Fare Thee Well!"  
 Potts—No. Where did you hear it; at a temperance meeting?

## A Testimonial.

"To the Hirsutine Hair Vigor Company: Gentlemen—Three years ago my hair began coming out in handfuls. Within a year I was as bald as a fried egg. Then I heard of your remarkable remedy and began using it, and it is sufficient testimony

to its powers to say that I am now the candidate of the Populist party for a seat in the Legislature."

## And He Loved Her No More.

Chollie—Would that I were the glove on this fair hand.  
 Miss Manyseasons—Not at all a bad idea. You are only a kid, you know.

## Great Expectations.

If all the small boys would turn out as their mothers think they should, there'd be no men to tote the hod, Hoe corn or saw the wood.

## THE INDIANA PRESS.

Tariff reform has increased the price of sugar and destroyed our Cuban market for flour—Richmond Palladium.

Sugar ought to be placed on the free list if it is the power of the Republican party to do it—Marion Chronicle.

The Democratic orators who attempt to defend the new tariff law are confronted by the ugly fact that a Democratic President refused to sign it—Shelbyville Republican.

What Mr. Cleveland called "party perjury and party dishonor," the Democratic State platform of Indiana calls a "substantial measure of reform"—Crawfordsville Journal.

Don't bore your Democratic neighbor just now with too frequent allusions to the wisdom of his party managers. I. no doubt feel sufficiently humiliated—Kendallville Standard.

It is no longer a question as to whether or not Cleveland is better than his party. There is no "better," in the case. All the question at issue is "Which is the worse?"—Martin County Tribune.

The man carrying home a lighter package of sugar for a dollar that has been harder to earn than any dollar he ever owned, needs his tariff reform!—Danville Republican.

Importations of foreign goods are on the increase by reason of the lower duties, and these imports deprive the American manufacturer of the market—make the same articles here—Vincennes Commercial.

It was through the efforts of Charles L. Henry that five of the seven glass factories were located in Anderson and the operatives in these factories are not blaming Mr. Henry that their wages have been reduced—Anderson Bulletin.

The farmer pays 40 per cent. more for his sugar and sells his wool in competition with the Australian, who has a master who sheep need no feeding in winter. This is the way the Democratic party legislates for the farmer—Peru Republican.

Granulated sugar may be cheaper than it was a year ago, but you could by twenty pounds for a dollar last June, and at one time under the "infamous" McKinley law you could buy twenty-two pounds for a dollar—make any citizen of the United States pay a dollar—Muncie Times.

At the time the became tarred in an agony of glorification over the fact that glass works in the gas belt and at Pittsburgh are resuming operations. We are prepared to offer a reward to one of them that will announce editorially that in all these resuming glass works there has been a reduction in wages of 25 per cent.—New Albany Tribune.

Ho. George W. Cooper, Bynum, Holman and associates by their vote aided in destroying the great four trade built up by the millers of the winter wheat growing States with Cuba and South American sugar—Shelbyville Republican.

The McKinley bill, Indiana suffers as much if not more than any other State by this vicious legislation—Columbus Republican.

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

In Berlin they sell sheet music by the pound, and they print the best music on very heavy paper.

Besides being a clergyman, the Rev. J. M. Springer, of Belle Vernon, Pa., is a justice of the peace, and undertaker and a dealer in real estate. He has a large clientele and edit a paper better than the editor himself.

At a confederate reunion of Gen. John Echols' old brigade at Union, W. Va., on the 28th of last month, the General called the roll of his old regiment, and frequently answered for the absent, "Dead upon the field," and "No Bull" in rubbing.

At present there are 125 women studying medicine in Paris, of whom only sixteen are natives of France, the largest number being Russians. On the other hand, of 161 students of the faculty of belles lettres, 141 are French women.

To encourage devotion to athletics at German high schools, Emperor William has signified his intention of offering prizes. Circulars have been sent out to this effect, and many of the high schools are now clubs have been established.

Queen Victoria's walking stick once belonged to Charles II. and is made of a branch of the historic tree in which he hid. On the plain gold top the Queen has fastened a little Indian idol, which was part of the loot of Seneca warriors.

Lord Rosebery says that as soon as the story of his sleeplessness got into the newspapers, after he entered Gladstone's cabinet, he was deluged with cures. One of the first, and what seemed to him the last, was to sip before going to bed a tumbler of hot water. He tried it, and since has had no further trouble of the kind.

Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire, the French author and statesman, who is now ninety, writes and corrects his proof sheets without the use of spectacles. He believes in the doctrine of hard work, and says: "If you want to be old, be old by doing hard work, and diligently. Do not listen to those who aspire to save enough money to retire, they are lazy bodies."

The Hungarians are indignant with Count Esterhazy because he has named a racehorse Kossuth. A Buda Pesth newspaper says: "We will take an oath that this horse will not race in Buda Pesth. It is true a certain kind of race horse has been named after Kossuth, but a racehorse shall not be called by that name."

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O summer in September.  
 O summer that is not  
 Affected by a cold wave  
 Where did you get that, hot?  
 —Detroit Free Press.

## SHREDS AND PATCHES.

The rain doesn't appear to know that it is on the free list—Philadelphia Times.

Summer is lingering in the lap of autumn. She lacks the get-up-and-get spirit—New Orleans Picayune.

opened frequently when he was young, and was called rain—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Another new political party has appeared in Kansas. The gentleman's name, however, is not announced—New York Tribune.

General Weaver is so distrustful of the Democrats that he will hardly venture into the egg-plant districts—Washington Post.

Speaking of Mrs. James Coleman Drayton, her husband now wishes that he had never known her—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Emperor William again reasserts his conviction that he gets his crown from heaven. But where, oh, where did his yip come from—New York Tribune.

Senator Jones is looking around to find the hole that he left in the Republican party by withdrawing from it. What Jones needs is a microscope—New York Tribune.

## JOY IN ENGLAND.

Scenes Following the Announcement of the New Tariff Law.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

O. M. Hartzel, the well-known iron broker, who has just returned from a European business trip, brings back some very suggestive information concerning the reception in England of the news of the passage of the new tariff measure. Mr. Hartzel was abroad only a very few weeks, but most of his time was spent in and about the manufacturing centers of England. The gentleman is known to be an authority on matters of trade interest, and what he says regarding the jubilee on the other side of the water after it had become generally known that the McKinley law was no longer in effect carries with it a very important lesson.

During his stay abroad Mr. Hartzel was associated at all times with business men. For this reason he was abundantly able to study their attitude toward this country, and observe with what interest they were watching every legislative move in the United States that had any bearing on the tariff question. The English merchants and manufacturers had viewed with pleasure the change of administration, and Mr. Hartzel said they were profuse in their predictions of the success of the new tariff law.

He received after the Democratic Congress had once commenced tampering with the American tariff law. When the English iron broker first arrived in London the manufacturers told him with great gusto of the magnificent benefits England would reap from the "tariff reform" in the United States. Said Mr. Hartzel:

"The Democratic Congress had finally passed a new tariff law there was a universal rejoicing in the English press. Fourth of July demonstrations, parades, processions and workmen seemed to be frantic for joy. There were great processions, mass meetings were held in the large industrial centers and for a time everything took on a holiday appearance. These great rejoicings were the Englishmen's way of celebrating the American industries, and giving British trade an impetus at our expense was lessened by the fact that the United States turned sick at heart."

"My business called me to Manchester just as the news of the new tariff law was being passed. There was a great demonstration among the workmen at this place, but it was not the kind of a demonstration that I had expected. The people in the factories dropped their tools, rushed into the streets, and soon a procession of five thousand men was marching to the place to place, celebrating the death of the McKinley bill. Of course, I had supposed the Englishmen would be rejoicing at the partial overthrow of our protective system, but I was not prepared for scenes of this kind. There were banners and drums beating, a great blaze of torches and a hurricane of speeches throughout the manufacturing districts of England."

"In many places copies of the McKinley autobiography would have sold for a guinea. It was not because McKinley was loved, but because even the English children hated him. Why they accused him of hampering English manufacturing interests. The thought of American interests never entered their heads. They are not making much work for their own cheap laborer. When the McKinley law was passed, the Englishmen took offense. 'Why, what's the matter with the Democrats?' they would inquire with an injured air, and then follow this with the declaration: 'Your Democrats are making England; let 'em alone.'

"At a confederate reunion of Gen. John Echols' old brigade at Union, W. Va., on the 28th of last month, the General called the roll of his old regiment, and frequently answered for the absent, 'Dead upon the field,' and 'No Bull' in rubbing."

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error in adding about 2,000 names without authority, so that otherwise there would have been an actual loss amounting to upward of 1,700. An official report accordingly declared that "practically all the names that the membership of the Grand Army is new at its highest point. It is no doubt will remain at that point for a number of years to come, when necessarily it will decrease, and the decrease will be rapid." Last year the membership of the sliding officer announced a loss of over 2,000 names, and there was a greater falling off through deaths than had ever before been known in the history of the society. Still, even then there was a pardonable reluctance to let the year's loss being attributed to "the determination to weed out all members who were practically a dead weight to the order, together with the pressure in financial matters throughout the country."

THE PENSION ROLL.  
 It Is in Constant Peril While in the Custody of the Democratic Party.

Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks at Evansville.

The present administration was inaugurated by a war upon the pension roll. This was foreshadowed during the presidential campaign, when the leading Democratic paper of the South, the Louisville Courier-Journal, made violent assauil upon the pension policy of the Republican party. The appointment of Hoke Smith as Secretary of the Interior Department seemed to justify the fear that there would be a radical departure in pension administration. His lessons in patriotism were learned too far south to be reassuring to the friends of the pensioners. The earliest acts of the department were the dropping of pensioners from the rolls without notice and without warning. Many who had been placed there years before, and upon full and complete evidence, were suddenly dropped, and without the assignment of reasons therefor. Imputations of fraud and dishonesty were cast upon them without a chance being given them to justify themselves. Subsequently many were restored to the rolls after they had furnished new evidence at great trouble and expense, and after they had suffered for the time being a suspension which had been so cruelly withheld from them. Thousands suffered humiliation and loss at the hands of the hostile administration of the Pension Department.

The Republican party regards the pension roll as indeed a roll of honor. It contains the names of thousands who dared all in the hour of direst peril for the sake of their country's right and regular soldiers of the Republic. Who can forget the sublime courage of the color-bearer at Gettysburg? Who can forget the valor being enacted the color-bearer of an Indiana regiment was struck down; instantly a guard was raised and he was taken forward; he, too, fell mortally wounded, and another took his place, for a moment all eyes were turned to him. He in turn fell a martyr to his country's cause. Courage was put to the highest test; further efforts were vain. When the Colonel called one of his trusted men and